

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

6

MANAGERS OF THE

S O C I E T Y

FOR THE

*Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents,*

TO

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

AND THE

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1867.

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NEW YORK:

PRESS OF WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK,  
No. 113 FULTON STREET.

1868.

*W. Or. N.Y.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE—RANDELL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

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## STANDING COMMITTEES.

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY,		JAMES N. COBB,
CYRUS P. SMITH,		D. JACKSON STEWARD,
NICHOLAS D. HERDER.		

### FINANCE COMMITTEE,

RICHARD M. HOE,		JOHN A. WEEKS,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE.		

### INDENTURING COMMITTEE,

EDGAR KETCHUM,		HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,		WILLIAM CROMWELL,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.		

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OLIVER S. STRONG,		PETER McMARTIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,		HENRY M. ALEXANDER.

### LAW COMMITTEE,

WILLIAM M. PRICHARD,		HENRY A. CRAM,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.		

### LIBRARY COMMITTEE,

D. JACKSON STEWARD,		JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
OLIVER S. STRONG.		

### LADIES' COMMITTEE,

ANNA M. ROBERT,		R. L. MURRAY,
MELISSA P. DODGE,		S. UNDERHILL,
AMELIA PAGE,		MARTHA S. FERRIS,
GRACE DICKINSON,		S. M. BERTINE,
MARIA NEEFUS,		E. DUBoIS,
HANNAH HART,		CATHERINE STEWARD,
SARAH W. DOWNER,		DOROTHEA MILLER,
SARAH LANKFORD,		EMILY S. HAINES,
JANE W. FERRIS.		

## FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Legislature of New York and the Corporation of the city of New York:*

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York, in conformity with the provisions of their act of incorporation, passed March 29, 1824, respectfully

### REPORT :

That the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge since its opening in 1825 is.....	12,276
That the number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1867, was.....	971
That there have been received during the year 1867....	804
	—
Making a total of.....	1,775
That there have been indentured and discharged during the year.....	779
	—
And there remain in the House on January 1, 1868....	996

The Superintendent's statement, hereto annexed, contains all the particulars required by the act referred to, as to the sources from which the inmates of the House have been received, their ages, and the disposition that has been made of them. The statement also shows the parentage of the children, whether native or foreign, as far as we have been able to ascertain, and contains many statistical details of interest and value.

The Managers present herewith, in the accompanying reports, the results of another year's work in the House of Refuge, given with great fullness of detail and entire frankness by the officers in charge of the several departments of the Institution.

To sum up in a few words what these reports show, we can say that nearly eighteen hundred children of both sexes have been within its walls during the past year, with an average of almost one thousand on each day; that their physical, moral, and intellectual wants have been cared for ; and that while, by well-adapted regulations, they have been trained to useful labor, their time for mental improvement, recreation, and rest has been properly and liberally adjusted.

To accomplish this, the expenditure in money has been, in the aggregate, less than one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, averaging for each child, in round numbers, one hundred and sixteen dollars. From this are to be deducted the earnings, which amount, in the aggregate, to fifty-five thousand dollars, thus leaving the net cost of the year's work about sixty thousand dollars, or an average cost for each boy and girl for the year at a little over sixty dollars.

While, in making this statement, the Managers exhibit only the pecuniary results of the year and the economy that has been observed, they can, from reports received of, and from children discharged, point with confidence to the achievement of those higher objects which the Society specially contemplates, viz., the permanent good and true reformation of those who have been under their care.

The system of discipline, modified, as shown in our previous reports, has been followed during the past year with still more encouraging results. Enforced

with care and judgment by the officers, these modifications have become so well understood both by them and by those in their charge, that the latter, realizing the good effects of close adherence to the rules, sympathize with their guardians, and, yielding a willing obedience, are co-workers with them in accomplishing the great work of the Institution—their own reformation and restoration to society. The broad principle upon which this system has been founded is, that each child should thoroughly understand that discharge from the House and the earning of a good character are the rewards of a compliance with the regulations. This has been more fully comprehended, and thus a habit of well doing has been engendered, so that not only is the reward of an honorable discharge secured, but a fixedness of good principle is also gained, to which they were formerly strangers.

In the language of a former report, “Day by day, with order, punctuality, and zeal, the work goes on ; the disordered life is here made familiar with a new and important law of its being. The settled industry to which the listless wanderer or vagabond is introduced is made the antidote of vicious thought and the appropriate discipline for a better career. To the license of the streets succeed the restraints of authority ; and the comparative decorum which everywhere prevails is often in striking contrast with everything with which he has been acquainted. Thus he is placed under new conditions and furnished with new motives for conduct ; he becomes inured to habits of industry, regular hours, and to the routine of a settled and well-ordered life, and that in the only way in which he can be brought to feel their influence.”

The Managers beg to direct attention to that part of the Superintendent’s Report which speaks of the limited accommodation for the boys. By an act

of the Legislature of 1851 the Managers were compelled to provide a home for the accommodation of one thousand children. This was done ; and now that the space appropriated to the male department is crowded, there is need of immediate provision. In view of this, the Managers desire to urge the establishment of a Training Ship for Boys at New York in connection with the Institution. The benefits of such a step would be very great. Among the large number committed to the House, especially of the older boys, there are many possessing that bold and adventurous spirit which would prompt them to choose the sea as their vocation. After these have undergone the discipline of the House for a year or more, and have learned habits of order and self-control, it would be a great advantage to them and to the country if they could have an opening afforded them in the way proposed. Good for them, for they would still be under the eye of the Society's officials, and taught the nautical profession ; good for the country as an important tributary to the navy and mercantile marine. Having watched so long and carefully over the welfare and needs of their Institution, the Managers can confidently submit the result of their deliberations, which is to urge the adoption of this measure on the Legislature as most important to the welfare of the House, and one that they feel sure will answer their highest expectations.

The State of Massachusetts maintains two ships as a nautical branch of the State Reform School at Westborough, but the connection is merely nominal, the whole management of the ships being under a separate Board of Trustees. The Westborough Institution has the power to transfer boys therefrom, but, to judge from the reports thus far made, the privilege is exercised only in the case of a few. By the Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Nautical Branch it ap-

pears that of two hundred and fifty-nine boys received but six were transferred from the State Reform School, while two hundred and forty-two were committed by the courts fresh from the streets, and without any previous training. The confinement and restraint within the narrow limits of a ship must necessarily be irksome to boys of this class, and render the task of reforming them much more difficult. Another difficulty, both in a pecuniary and disciplinary point of view, arises from the impossibility of introducing labor on ship-board as one of the reformatory processes and as a means of diminishing the cost of their support. The Massachusetts ships receive inmates without regard to the physical capabilities as well as the inclinations of the boys for a sea life, and we find, in consequence, that nearly half of those discharged are returned to the land to learn trades. In this way the nautical training, continued on the average for nearly a year in each case, at a heavy cost to the State, is entirely thrown away upon those thus discharged. While by the system of labor introduced into the House of Refuge the net yearly cost of each child is reduced to a maximum of sixty dollars, the cost to the State of Massachusetts for the same period for each boy in the nautical school is more than three times as great, with no reduction from the proceeds of labor.

These statements are not made here in any spirit of depreciation of the value of the Massachusetts schoolships as reformatories, but rather to show how we may profit by their experience, avoid the difficulties they have encountered, and, by making the training ship an adjunct to the House of Refuge, accomplish a greater amount of good at a less cost to the public.

The Managers, therefore, propose that a ship be placed under their management, properly equipped for the peculiar service required, to which they will

transfer such boys as evince a natural aptitude for a seafaring life, after they shall have undergone the reformatory discipline of the House, learned the elements of education, and earned this transfer as a promotion for good conduct and evidence of reformed dispositions. The time required for practice in seamanship and learning navigation would probably not exceed three months, and, as habits of order and subordination would already have been acquired, the necessity for a severe discipline would not be felt. They could, therefore, be discharged, as opportunities might occur, to enter upon their career as sailors, and so make room for fresh accessions from the House. In this way a large number of boys could be prepared for sea on board of one ship at a comparatively small cost per capita. The Managers do not propose to restrict the benefits of the training ship to the inmates of the House of Refuge, but extend them to candidates from other reformatories in this State possessing the same qualifications as those required in their own boys.

There is another subject which the Managers would respectfully press upon the attention of the Legislature.

It will be seen that both the Superintendent and the Chaplain speak of the numbers of young men, beyond the age of sixteen, that may be found in our prisons and penitentiaries serving their terms of sentence for a longer or shorter period, who are thus shut out, both by the disgrace incurred and the demoralizing influences of a penal institution, from all hopes of reformation and of a better life. Their hearts are yet susceptible of influences of a reforming nature, and if only a hope be held out to them of redeeming themselves by an encouragement to do right, they can be elevated and reformed, under a proper system of discipline,

somewhat analogous to that pursued in the House of Refuge.

The Managers had an opportunity of expressing these views to a Committee of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, and they were pleased to find that they met with a hearty concurrence from those gentlemen. Should the Legislature be prepared to make an experiment, with this object in view, the Managers would most cheerfully undertake to carry out an act framed to meet the wants of this class of young criminals.

To use the language of the Forty-second Annual Report: "If these suggestions involve larger demands upon the public treasury than usual, we can only plead new conditions and the necessities of our situation. We would also add that the Managers feel it to be their duty to state these questions fairly with reference to the public interests and to those of the Institution they control."

The Managers refer to the Chaplain's Report for many interesting details of his work as Secretary of the Indenturing Committee, and for the highly valuable suggestions made by that officer, growing out of his experience in the House, and his relations both to the officers and the subjects of our discipline as their religious instructor. Mr. Peirce has devoted many years of his life to this work, and the experience he has thus gained at home, together with his knowledge of the manner in which foreign reformatories are conducted, impart to his suggestions a value and a force entitling them to the most favorable consideration.

It will be seen by the Report of the Principal of the Schools that both the Boys' and the Girls' Schools are now under the charge of Mr. E. H. Hallock, Principal of the Boys' School for many years past; a change which the Managers have found to be highly successful in

its results, producing an uniformity of discipline, and, in the method of instruction, a completeness and an adherence to system, which have worked well, especially in the Girls' School. The increased number of both sexes imposed upon the Board the necessity of providing a larger staff of teachers. In this way a greater degree of individual attention to each boy and girl has been secured in the class-room, and a higher moral tone and more rapid advance in their studies have been the consequence.

In the female department it will be perceived that our former matron, Miss O'Bryan, who felt compelled to give up her position a year or two since, on account of impaired health, has been reinstated, Mrs. Logan, her successor, having resigned in September last, after two years of faithful service. The Managers consider themselves fortunate in being able to place this department again in the hands of a lady whose long experience in the House among the girls, and admirable fitness for the duties of matron, relieve them from all anxieties as to the faithful superintendence of this branch of the Institution.

The Managers willingly accord their assent to the commendation in the Superintendent's Report of the Officers of the House for their faithfulness in the performance of their duties. The several Committees of the Board are brought so constantly into contact with each officer, and have so intimate an acquaintance with the details of the interior management of the Institution, that they feel entitled to speak with confidence of the harmonious and efficient co-operation of all under their employ. The Managers consider that a fair and candid review of the results of the labors of the past year, as exhibited in the different reports herewith submitted, afford a higher tribute to the efficiency and devotion to his duties mani-

fested by the Superintendent as Chief Executive Officer of the Board, than could be conveyed by any mere words of commendation in this report.

The sanitary condition of the House has been a matter of anxiety to the Managers, owing to the large number of inmates, but they record with profound thankfulness to Him, with whom are the issues of life and death, that no epidemic nor any diseases of a malignant character have prevailed during the past year. Three deaths only have occurred among the children. The Board attribute this remarkable exemption from sickness and death, mainly to the judicious measures and thoughtful skill of their physician, Dr. H. N. Whittelsey, whose health, however, has lately been somewhat impaired. He was constrained recently to ask for a furlough to seek a warmer climate during the winter, a concession readily yielded by the Managers, in the hope of his return to his charge in the spring with renewed energies and restored health. In the meantime, Dr. J. L. Colby, of Harlem, a physician of skill and large experience, temporarily occupies the position.

The condition of the Institution, financially, is such as to relieve the Managers from making any call for special aid during the next year.

The special appropriation of \$10,000, to pay the deficiency (\$9,808.64) existing at the close of 1866, has been applied to the discharge of temporary loans at bank, and to the payment of the amount (\$2,500) borrowed from the Library Fund of the House. This fund has recently been invested in United States five-twenty bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and has also been increased by a bequest of \$1,000, received from the estate of the late Peter Lorillard, Esq., which sum, by the direction of the Managers, has been invested in the like securities. The income of the whole fund, now

amounting to \$3,500, is devoted to the increase of the Officers' and School Libraries.

In order to remedy the inconvenience under which we labored in 1866, from the increase of numbers in the Boys' Department, the Managers, in their last report, proposed making additions to the buildings. To provide the means for carrying out these improvements, they procured from the last Legislature an appropriation of \$20,000.

The Report of the Superintendent gives, in detail, how this money has been applied, and how the object proposed has been accomplished. The addition of fifty feet to each workshop will give us abundant room for the employment of the boys in their labor, which yields a large revenue towards the support of the Institution, and, at the same time, enables them to learn trades which, in the future, will help them to earn an honest livelihood. The other improvements and changes have all been made with the same object in view, and the Managers have every reason to suppose that no further aid from the State will be needed in this direction, unless the number of boys should still further increase.

In the ordinary expenditure of the House, it will be seen that there has been a slight excess over the receipts. As, however, the Legislature increased the annual allowance to \$40,000 for the fiscal year just commenced, the Managers hope, if the revenue from the labor of the boys and girls can be maintained at the amount to which it has reached in the year just closed, and the prices of the leading articles of consumption do not advance (a contingency not very likely to occur), that the receipts of 1868 will not only cover the expenses, but also suffice to pay the small deficiency now reported.

From the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the expenses for 1867 have been :

For the support of the inmates.....	\$115,866 99
For insurance, interest, library, &c.....	3,545 17
For additions to the Boys' Department, and improvements to the House generally.....	19,002 99
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	\$138,415 15

And that the receipts have been :

From the State Comptroller—annual allowance, .....	\$35,000 00
Special appropriation for improvements.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,000 00
From the City Comptroller.....	8,000 00
From the labor of boys and girls.....	53,939 13
From theater licenses, Board of Education, &c., &c.....	19,031 53
	<hr/>
Total receipts applicable to the above.....	\$135,970 66
	<hr/>
Showing a deficiency for 1867 of.....	\$2,444.49

This apparent deficiency, however, will be reduced by the payment of \$1,289.57, due from contractors for labor done in 1867, but not collected before the year closed. The amount is perfectly secured, and, when received, the deficiency will only be \$1,154.92, which, the Managers trust, will disappear in the receipts of 1868.

As worthy of record in the history of the House, and for future comparison, we continue the statements made in former reports as to gross and net cost of support in connection with the results of the past year :

In 1864 the gross cost of each child's support was.....	\$122 77
In 1865 the gross cost of each child's support was.....	122 70
In 1866 the gross cost of each child's support was.....	124 27
	<hr/>
	\$369 74
The average of these three years was nearly.....	123 25
The gross cost of each child in 1867 was nearly.....	117 00

In 1864 the earnings of each child were.....	\$39 40
In 1865 the earnings of each child were.....	42 18
In 1866 the earnings of each child were.....	49 41
	_____
	\$130 99
The average of these three years was.....	43 66
The earnings of each child in 1867 were.....	55 65
	_____
In 1864 the net cost of each child was.....	\$83 37
In 1865 the net cost of each child was.....	80 52
In 1866 the net cost of each child was.....	74 86
	_____
	\$238 75
The average of these three years was.....	79 58
The net cost of each child in 1867 was.....	61 38
	_____

In presenting these figures and the foregoing statements, the Managers desire not only to exhibit what has been accomplished in this and past years in the New York House of Refuge in the way of economy and judicious application of the means furnished them by the liberal policy of the State, but also to give a just view of the system, originated in this Institution in 1825, and carried on by its Managers now for more than forty years, and subsequently adopted by other reformatories, both in our own and other States. While they would not claim for the "Congregated System," as carried out in New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other Houses of Refuge, the merit of being the only successful plan for reforming youthful offenders, they consider it but right and proper that the superior economy, thorough discipline of mind and body, practical application of industry, and judicious classification of inmates, which are its peculiar features, when rightly administered, entitle it to a fair judgment and especial consideration as the plan best adapted to dense communities.

Taught by experience and encouraged by the success of former years, the Managers would persevere in carrying out their present system, not in a spirit of obstinate adherence to old ideas, but of observant and careful estimate of every principle that will promote and secure the great ends of their Institution. They would labor in this cause, as in past years, with an eye single to the public good, throwing aside whatever may have been proved by experiment either useless or prejudicial, and seeking, in all right methods, for whatever, in their own experience and in that of others, may improve and benefit the subjects of their discipline, and enable them, at the proper time, to resume their places in the community as orderly and reputable citizens. To secure these most desirable objects, they appeal with confidence to the Legislature to continue that liberal and generous policy towards the House of Refuge which has always been shown by the State, pledging themselves to discharge this important trust in the future, as they have in the past, with economy, fidelity, and zeal.

NEW YORK, January, 1868.

*Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in account with*

*JOHN A. STEWART, Treasurer.*

C.R.

Dr.

1867 January	To Cash paid Balance due on Expenses of 1866.....	1867 January	By Cash received from State Comptroller
1868 January	To Cash paid for Food and Provisions.....	1868 January	for annual allowance for 1867..... \$35,000 00
"	" Salaries.....	"	By Cash received from State Comptroller
"	" Clothing.....	"	for Appropriation for Debt of 1865..... 10,000 00
"	" Fuel.....	"	By Cash received from State Comptroller
"	" Insurance.....	"	for Appropriation for Improvements
"	" Repairs on Buildings.....	"	in Buildings, &c..... 20,000 00
"	" Light.....	"	By Cash received from City Comptroller
"	" Furniture.....	"	Theater Licenses..... 9,448 00
"	" Bedding.....	"	Board of Education..... 7,512 84
"	" School Books, &c. ....	"	Labor of Boys and Girls..... 58,384 12
"	" Stable, Office, (Rent, Fuel, and	"	Sales of Barrels, Old Iron,
"	" Attendance) .....	"	&c. ....
"	" Ferry and Rent of Wharf, One	"	United States Secretary of
"	Hundred and Seventeenth	street.	the Interior for board of
"	"	603 62	Juvenile Delinquents sent
"	Hospital.....	531 76	by United States Court.....
"	Freight.....	534 88	Estate of P. Lorillard, de-
"	Traveling Expenses, visiting chil-	"	ceased.....
"	dren, and sending some to the	"	1,945 69
"	West.....	528 89	By Balance due the Treasurer.....
"	Printing Blanks, Annual Report,		
"	&c., &c. ....		
"	Grounds and Garden.....	494 45	
"	Sunday School and Chapel.....	459 19	
"	Books and Stationery.....	419 86	
"	Interest.....	310 61	
"	Library.....	215 74	
"	Postage.....	156 71	
"	Contingent.....	117 78	
"		32 47	
"			19,002 99

		*United States Five-Twenty Bonds, being for \$3,500 belong- ing to the Library Fund.....	3,498.87	
		Total.....	\$149,415.15	
1868	To Balance due the Treasurer.....		\$2,444.19	
January.				
		Deficiency as above.....	\$2,144.49	
		Due on Labor for 1867.....	1,239.57	
		Net Deficiency.....	\$1,154.92	

NEW YORK, January, 1868.

[E. E.]

The above account has been examined by us, compared with the vouchers, and found to be correct.

RICHARD M. HOE,  
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, *{ Finance Committee.*  
JOHN A. WEEKS,

NEW YORK, January, 1868.

\* Of this investment \$2,500 belonged to the Library Fund, and formed part of the debt reported at the close of the year 1866.



## APPENDIX.

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### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents:*

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent respectfully reports that since the establishment of the Institution, in 1825, the whole number of children received is 12,276. The number in the House on the first day of January, 1867, was as follows :

White Boys.....	735
White Girls.....	180
Colored Boys.....	38
Colored Girls.....	18
	— 971

Were received during 1867 :

White Boys.....	616
White Girls.....	140
Colored Boys.....	37
Colored Girls.....	11
	— 804
	— 1,775

Were disposed of :

White Boys .....	603
White Girls.....	134
Colored Boys.....	30
Colored Girls.....	12
	— 779

Leaving, on the first day of January, 1868 :

White Boys.....	748
White Girls.....	186
Colored Boys.....	45
Colored Girls.....	17
	— 996

TABLE I.—*Showing the Sources whence were received 804 Children during the year 1867.*

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Co'ored Boys.	Colored Girls.	TOTAL
From the New York Police.....	112	21	3	1	137
" " " Sessions.....	185	11	8	0	204
" Kings county .....	105	10	5	0	120
" Albany .....	31	6	1	0	38
" Rensselaer county.....	28	24	0	0	52
" Commissioners of Public Charities and Correetion.....	15	6	2	1	24
" Westchester county.....	27	1	0	0	28
" Erie .....	0	21	0	0	21
" Queens .....	5	0	0	2	7
" Dutchess .....	7	1	0	2	10
" Ulster .....	2	0	1	0	3
" Sullivan .....	1	0	0	0	1
" Columbia .....	2	3	4	0	9
" Orange .....	2	3	2	0	7
" Riehmond .....	1	0	0	0	1
" Suffolk .....	1	0	0	0	1
" Greene .....	1	0	0	0	1
" Chautauque .....	0	1	0	0	1
" Oneida .....	0	2	0	0	2
" Rockland .....	0	0	0	2	2
" the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum....	7	3	0	0	10
" Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3	0	0	0	3
	535	113	26	8	682
Returned after having been discharged or indentured.....	81	27	11	3	122
	616	140	37	11	804

TABLE II.—*Showing the disposition of 779 Children during the year 1867.*

	White Boys.	White Girls.	Co'ore 1 Boys.	Co'ored Girls.	TOTAL.
Indentured to Farming.....	132	0	23	0	155
" Housewifery .....	0	77	0	6	83
" Clerkship.....	4	0	1	0	5
" Shoemaking .....	1	0	0	0	1
" Blaeksmitthing.....	4	0	0	0	4
" Plastering.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Carpentering.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Plumbing.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Undertaking.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Oyster business .....	3	0	0	0	3
" Cigar making.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Gilding.....	1	0	0	0	1
" House painting.....	1	0	0	0	1
" Barber.....	1	0	0	0	1
Discharged by writs of Habeas Corpus,	17	8	0	0	25
" Managers.....	433	48	5	5	491
Eseaped.....	1	0	0	0	1
Died.....	0	1	1	1	3
	603	134	30	12	779

TABLE III.

*Showing the Parentage of 682 Children.*

American .....	90
Irish.....	414
German.....	82
English.....	27
African .....	34
French .....	8
Austrian.....	1
Scotch.....	16
Polish .....	2
Swiss.....	2
Jewish.....	2
Italian .....	1
Prussian .....	1
Spanish.....	2
	—
	682

TABLE IV.

*Showing the Ages of 682 Children, received during the year 1867.*

4 were 7 years old,	117 were 15 years old.
9 " 8 "	67 " 16 "
20 " 9 "	50 " 17 "
40 " 10 "	19 " 18 "
51 " 11 "	7 " 19 "
71 " 12 "	1 was 20 "
70 " 13 "	—
156 " 14 "	682

Average age, 13 years, 8 months, and 20 days.

TABLE V.

*Showing the Offenses of 682 Children committed during the year 1867.*

Petit Larceny .....	300
Grand Larceny .....	27
Burglary.....	12
Vagrancy .....	291
Assault and Battery .....	8
Malicious Mischief.....	1
Rape .....	1
Forgery.....	1
Disorderly Conduct.....	40
Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.....	1
	—
	682

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Social Condition of Children received during the year 1867.*

Have lost fathers .....	148
Have lost mothers.....	94
Have lost both parents.....	79
Have stepfathers .....	43
Have stepmothers .....	37
Both parents living.....	336
Parents separated.....	14
Illegitimate .....	1
Father in prison.....	1
Mother in prison.....	1

TABLE VII.

*Showing the length of time 779 Children had been in the House, who were discharged or indentured during the year 1867.*

10 were in less than 1 month.	22 were in 20 months.
11 were in 1 "	22 " 21 "
16 " 2 months.	29 " 22 "
17 " 3 "	8 " 23 "
12 " 4 "	9 " 24 "
18 " 5 "	12 " 25 "
42 " 6 "	4 " 26 "
19 " 7 "	5 " 27 "
20 " 8 "	7 " 28 "
34 " 9 "	5 " 29 "
30 " 10 "	4 " 30 "
38 " 11 "	1 was in 32 "
120 " 12 "	1 " 33 "
59 " 13 "	1 " 34 "
32 " 14 "	2 were in 35 "
47 " 15 "	2 " 37 "
41 " 16 "	1 was in 40 "
29 " 17 "	1 " 41 "
32 " 18 "	1 " 47 "
34 " 19 "	—
	779

Average time in the House, 13 months and 20 days.

TABLE VIII.

*Showing the Weekly Report of Children in the House, with the Average Number during the year 1867.*

1867.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	1867.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
January 4.....	778	198	976	July 5.....	799	190	989
" 11.....	772	197	969	" 12.....	789	195	984
" 18.....	786	202	988	" 19.....	783	196	979
" 25.....	787	200	987	" 26.....	797	193	990
February 1.....	787	197	984	August 2.....	797	193	990
" 8.....	786	206	992	" 9.....	802	188	990
" 15.....	788	205	993	" 16.....	808	190	998
" 22.....	790	202	992	" 23.....	806	192	998
March 1.....	789	200	989	" 30.....	819	199	1018
" 8.....	797	198	995	Septemb'r 6.....	814	198	1012
" 15.....	790	192	982	" 13.....	810	196	1006
" 22.....	773	194	967	" 20.....	810	194	1004
" 29.....	780	198	978	" 27.....	803	197	1000
April 5.....	771	200	971	October 4.....	802	199	1001
" 12.....	782	199	981	" 11.....	801	203	1004
" 19.....	779	196	975	" 18.....	794	198	992
" 26.....	775	194	969	" 25.....	798	196	994
May 3.....	773	198	971	Novemb'r 1.....	801	198	999
" 10.....	777	199	976	" 8.....	803	197	1000
" 17.....	776	198	974	" 15.....	790	197	987
" 24.....	782	197	979	" 22.....	794	193	987
" 31.....	790	194	984	" 29.....	794	192	986
June 7.....	804	194	998	Decemb'r 6.....	801	197	998
" 14.....	810	194	1004	" 13.....	807	199	1006
" 21.....	813	195	1008	" 29.....	813	201	1014
" 28.....	809	192	1001	" 27.....	793	201	994

The lowest daily census for the year was..... 966  
 The highest..... 1026  
 The average for the year..... 990½

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Work done in the Female Department during the year 1867, besides the labor under contract.*

Dresses made.....	712	Rollers made.....	100
Aprons " .....	770	Night gowns " .....	5
Chemises " .....	440	Bonnets trimmed.....	20
Skirts " .....	267	Girls' collars made.....	200
Shirts " .....	1,559	Crumb cloths " .....	2
Sheets " .....	876	Carpet-balls " .....	473
Comfortables " .....	312	Boys' jackets " .....	2,896
Suspenders " ..(pairs)	753	Boys' pants " .....	3,347
Pillow cases " .....	303	Boys' caps " .....	1,431
Towels " .....	276	Boys' mittens " ..(pairs)	91
Drawers " .....	75	Boys' aprons " .....	351
Bed ticks " .....	424	Boys' undershirts made...	24
Pillow ticks " .....	118	Garments repaired.....	70,197
Bolster cases " .....	2	Stockings mended.....	20,273
Napkins " .....	25	Pieces washed.....	233,155
Table cloths " .....	7		

TABLE X.

*Showing the Cost of Support per capita, yearly and daily, in the different items of expense; also the Gross Cost; the Earnings of the Children; and the Net Cost to the State and City.*

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, 990.

PROVISIONS.			CLOTHING.			SALARIES.		
Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.
55,418 51	55 56 98 c.	c. 15 m. 3	17,496 02	17 67 c. 4 m. 8	c. 21 87 45	21 87 45	21 87 45 c. 5 m. 9	c. 5 c.m. 9

FUEL AND LIGHT.			BEDDING AND FURNITURE.			BUILDING AND REPAIRS.		
Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.
\$ 159 43	29 c.	23 2 nearly	3,933 31	3 97 c. m.	3 1 1 nly	2,977 12	33 01 c.	m. 8

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR SCHOOL AND CHAPEL.				HOSPITAL.				ALL OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENSE NOT INCLUDED ABOVE																
Whole Amount.	\$	s	c.	Per Capita Annually.	\$	s	c.	Whole Amount.	\$	s	c.	Per Capita Annually.	\$	s	c.	Per Capita Daily.	\$	s	c.	Per Capita Annually.	\$	s	c.	Per Capita Daily.
1,411 96	1	42	6	4 nearly	351	36	76	55	55	7	12	1	4,600	67	4	64	7	1	1	3	1	1	3	

GROSS EXPENSE.			EARNINGS BY CHILDREN.			NET EXPENSE.		
Whole Amount. \$	Per Capita Annually. c.	Per Capita Daily. c.	Whole Amount. \$	Per Capita Annually. c.	Per Capita Daily. c.	Whole Amount. \$	Per Capita Annually. c.	Per Capita Daily. c.
.115,036 24	116 20	31 8	55,090 69	55 64	15 3	59,945 55	60 55	16 5

TABLE X.—(CONTINUED.)

For 1866 it stood as follows :

GROSS EXPENSE.			EARNINGS BY CHILDREN.			NET EXPENSE.		
Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.	Whole Amount.	Per Capita Annually.	Per Capita Daily.
\$ 114,585 5.	c. 124 27	c. m. 34 0	\$ 45,763 60	c. \$ 49 41 8	c. m. 13 4	\$ 68,821 92	c. \$ 74 64	c. m. 20 4

The close of 1866 left us in no little embarrassment as to our accommodations for the large number of boys remaining in the House. In the Female Department no inconvenience was felt, and the accommodations have been ample for the year just closed; indeed, a larger number could have been comfortably cared for. Although the number of boys at the close of 1866 was largely in excess of the sleeping accommodations and shop room, rendering it a difficult task to provide for them, this difficulty was greatly augmented on the opening of the present year by the constant admission of new subjects. Every effort was made to dispose of such as gave evidence of reform, by restoring them to friends or by indenturing them to suitable trades whenever a favorable opportunity offered. Several of the smaller boys, who were orphans, were given in charge of the Children's Aid Society, and taken to comfortable homes in the West; the fidelity of this society to the interests of the little ones committed to its care having always been such as to merit our confidence. This, however, afforded only temporary relief, for their places were soon filled by new recruits.

To provide greater sleeping accommodations and prevent crowding together so large a number in the dormitories, thereby endangering the health, the cells originally intended for places of punishment, but which had not been used for this purpose for a long time, were removed, and the space thus gained was appropriated as an open sleeping hall. This change, made at a trifling cost, gave room for 96 beds, 48 in each division. The north hospital, not needed for its original purpose, has been used as a sleeping room, accommodating 48 more. In order to gain a free circulation of air, and afford the necessary protection, a lattice iron door was hung in place of the wooden ones leading into the room. In the first division relief was still necessary, to gain which beds were placed in the dormitory halls, outside the sleeping rooms in that division, during the summer and autumn, and thus each boy was furnished with a bed for himself. During the very cold weather it was deemed best to remove these beds and allow two boys to occupy one room again, but this will

continue only until spring, when the former arrangement will be resumed. The furniture and bedding, necessary to carry out the above arrangement, was procured at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$2,897.50).

The difficulty in providing the necessary shop room was not so easily overcome.

At the commencement of the year a number of the small boys were without regular work. A contract had been made with "The Kelly Manufacturing Company" to employ a portion of these boys at making hoop skirts, a business well suited to their capacity, but only a few could be employed, owing to the want of shop room. To obtain the needed room, the workshops being already overcrowded, the third floor of the rotunda opposite the chapel was temporarily appropriated to this purpose, until additions to the workshops could be made, sufficient to accommodate all.

Thus we have been able to employ every boy and girl not needed for the work of the House and grounds, at a regular business, enabling them to contribute to their own support without detriment to health; but, on the contrary, it has been improving to both health and morals, and the fingers hitherto idle have thus been trained to habits of useful industry.

In August additions of fifty feet to each of the workshops were commenced, and they were completed ready for use early in November. We therefore now have a workshop in each division, 150 feet long by 30 wide, containing three floors and affording sufficient shop room.

The privies, originally constructed in the middle of the yards, were always offensive, and were very much out of repair from long use. These have been removed and new ones constructed outside the inclosure, with entrances to them through the wall. The ice-house, referred to in my last report as needing repairs, has been taken down and rebuilt outside the wall near the reservoir.

The building in the north yard originally intended for a stable, but latterly used for a workshop, now greatly out of repair, and being no longer needed, has been removed to relieve the yard from obstructions, and the materials preserved for such use as may be found necessary in the future.

The yards are now relieved from all incumbrances, and present a free and unobstructed play ground easily supervised, a consideration experience teaches to be of great importance. An officer now in any part commands a full view of the whole yard.

The high price of rosin having compelled a resort to another material for gas, viz., the tar produced in the manufacture of candles, it was found that though the gas thus made was of high illuminating power, the pipes were being choked with tar, and might, in time, fail altogether. The only practicable remedy was to change the works to coal gas. This

was done during the summer and fall, and we are now able to light the Institution at a much cheaper rate than formerly, and there is no doubt the savings will pay full interest on the outlay.

The appropriation of twenty thousand dollars by the last Legislature, toward providing greater accommodation in the Male Department, has enabled your Board to make other improvements in addition to the above, the necessity of which had long been felt, but which you were unable to accomplish without incurring debt. These are, another set of sliding doors in the second division of the boys' school; raising the floor in the girls' chapel so that those sitting in the rear can see and hear with ease; an increased drying surface in the laundry by the introduction of additional steam pipes; additional school furniture and seats in the chapel; eight new furnaces (four in the basements at the ends of the front building, boys' house, and four in the boys' dining rooms, also heating the school rooms above) for additional warmth and ventilation, all of which have been completed and are doing their appropriate work. For the proper preservation of the girls' front building and the chaplain's cottage, two coats of paint have been applied during the past season.

The cost of these additions and improvements was very materially lessened by the labor of the officers and inmates. Most of the carpenter work and all of the manual work was done by those connected with the House. The cost to the House was as follows; namely:

Addition to shops.....	\$6,631 71
Removing and rebuilding privies.....	1,661 15
Removing ice house.....	213 63
Altering gas works .....	2,209 19
New sliding doors, school room .....	1,218 35
Additional steam pipes in laundry.....	503 72
Raising floor, girls' chapel .....	113 14
Painting girls' house and chaplain's cottage....	951 00
Eight new furnaces.....	2,205 10
Additional school furniture and seats in chapel.	398 50
Bedsteads, beds, and bedding, and iron door....	2,897 50
<hr/>	
Making total cost of.....	\$19,002 99

The buildings are now in a fair state of repair, but their capacity for inmates, in the Male Department, is taxed to the utmost limit compatible with health and comfort. Should the number of boys increase beyond the present limit, I recommend that relief be sought in some other way, rather than make further demands upon the already exhausted capacity of the Institution. The School-ship referred to in the last report would be found a ready means of relief, and a most desirable adjunct to the House. I would, therefore, repeat my recommendation of last year in regard to its establishment.

The prosperity of the Institution during the past year is an occasion for profound gratitude to a kind Providence. No interruption has occurred in any of the departments; full employment has been furnished for every inmate, and the earnings, amounting to fifty-five thousand and seventy-four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$55,074.29), being a large increase over any previous year, have made the burden of support to the State and City comparatively light. The grading of the grounds in the rear has been continued as far as the other interests would allow, and the cultivation of the land previously reclaimed has fully repaid for the labor bestowed upon it. During the season fresh vegetables were supplied to the children from these grounds, and conduced greatly to their health and comfort.

In the schools, by the employment of additional teachers and by increased facilities in class-rooms, a gratifying advancement of the pupils has been secured. No occasion requiring severe discipline has existed, and far less uneasiness under restraint has been apparent than in former years. We have to report only one escape during the year. This result is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that the discipline of the House is administered in such a way as to make the inmate feel that he holds his success and discharge largely in his own hands. The rules and regulations for the enforcement of the discipline are posted in the several departments, where every one has access to them to learn what is required and what the penalty will be for failure. These regulations are so guarded as not to subject the boy or girl to the caprice or ill-temper of any officer; but they require any complaint to be heard by his superior officer, upon whom devolves the responsibility in awarding the penalty. Dealing with a community of more than a thousand boys and girls, held under legal restraint, with minds and habits perverted, and averse to industrial and mental application, we have been able to establish and maintain good order without resorting to harsh or severe measures, simply by adhering strictly to the rules and throwing the responsibility upon the interested party. The boys and girls have come to feel the importance of obtaining a good standing in the House; and loss of grade or failure in promotion in school, in a large majority of cases, is occasion for greater sorrow than the infliction of corporal punishment. We thus secure their co-operation in the work of reform, and have constantly renewed evidence that the inmates feel that their best and truest friends are the officers of the House; not their task-masters, clothed with power to command an unwilling obedience.

The health, in the main, has been good, and compares favorably with other years. Apprehensions, happily relieved by exemption from epidemics during the year, were entertained that the crowded state of the House might injure our well-earned reputation for a uniformly good sanitary condition. Three deaths have occurred in the House during the

year, namely, one boy and two girls. For a detailed statement of the sanitary condition of the House, the attention of the Board is referred to the Physician's Report.

The Teacher's Report gives full information of the working of the Educational Department. Combining the boys' and girls' school in one organization, under the control of the Principal, has given very favorable results.

The Chaplain's Report presents fully the moral and religious condition in the Institution. The interest in this department has not abated, and the good effect from the teachings in the chapel and Sabbath School continue to be felt throughout the establishment.

The condition of the Female Department is highly gratifying. The girls have continued to do all the work for the whole establishment in washing, making and mending the clothes, and doing all other sewing required for the inmates, and in addition to this they have earned four thousand and fifty-two dollars and thirty-five cents (\$4,052.35) toward their support.

The rigid economy of former years has not been lost sight of during the year just closed. Prices, as a whole, have remained about the same as in 1866. In articles of clothing we have been a little favored, but in food and provisions former prices have been fully maintained, and in some articles, as flour and potatoes, they have exceeded those of last year. Notwithstanding this we are able to show a very satisfactory result in the expenditures as compared with 1866. The total expenses for support for 1867 have been one hundred and fifteen thousand and thirty-six dollars and twenty-four cents (\$115,036.24) for an average of nine hundred and ninety (990) inmates. In 1866 they were one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-two cents (\$114,585.52) for an average of nine hundred and twenty-two (922) inmates. The result is a decrease of eight dollars and seven cents (\$8.07) per capita over last year. The earnings, by the children, which are applied toward defraying the expense of support, have been fifty-five thousand and ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$55,090.69), which reduces the net cost per capita to sixty dollars and fifty-five cents (\$60.55) against seventy-four dollars and sixty-four cents (\$74.64) of 1866, making a decrease per capita of fourteen dollars and eight cents (\$14.08), or a total saving to the State and City of thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$13,939.20).

For evidence of the good result of the discipline and instruction the attention of the Board is invited to a perusal of the extracts from the Daily Journal, and to letters from masters and children which accompany this Report.

It affords me pleasure to bear witness to the faithfulness of the officers in the performance of their duties. All of my requisitions upon them for service have been promptly and cheerfully met. Upon their care and vigilance have depended mainly the favorable results it is my privilege to report.

With renewed obligations to the Board of Managers and the several Committees for cordial support in the discharge of my official duties, and with an earnest prayer for continued success in the great work of reform in which you are engaged, I respectfully submit this, my Annual Report for 1867.

ISRAEL C. JONES,  
*Superintendent.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, December 31, 1867.

## REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

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*To the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents :*

GENTLEMEN—A gentleman who has been an attaché to one of our ministers at the Court of the Czar, remarked, after he had united with us during a Sabbath's service, that, although he had traveled extensively, and worshiped in many assemblies, he never witnessed a more impressive sight than our children in their chapel. Our numbers, averaging about a thousand throughout the year, have filled the ample and beautiful hall where we worship; and the interest in the service, and, we trust also, the profit of it, has in no degree abated. Very often former inmates return upon the Sabbath, to unite again in exercises that had left such strong and grateful impressions upon their memories and hearts.

The moral work of the Institution has been prosecuted during the year by the same methods as heretofore; and while the numbers crowding the halls have been much larger than ever, there has been no period when the outward evidences of the prevalence of a wholesome and reforming spirit were more apparent. There have been, from time to time, very marked and interesting cases of boys and girls who have afforded satisfactory assurance, in their lives and tempers, that a Divine Grace has bestowed upon them a hopeful success in working out their salvation.

The promise, growing out of the good order and submission which our inmates exhibit in their workshops, the progress they make in their studies, and their attentive interest in the religious services of the Refuge, is not always realized when they leave us. The majority go forth to honest and faithful lives. In exceptional cases they reach positions of distinction, and reflect much credit upon the Institution to which they freely render the tribute of their redemption. Several during the year have commenced in other States, where they were indentured, their studies for the Christian Ministry, and one in a peculiarly manly letter recounts his pecuniary arrangements to prosecute the study of the law. But some of our former inmates are now to be found in the Penitentiary and a few in the State prisons. The discovery of such instances might, at first view seem to disparage the discipline and reformatory power of the Refuge, and, indeed, with unreflecting minds, this is the hasty conclusion.

While no one of the responsible officers of the House feels that the full limit of opportunity and ability has been reached in the work of reforming these unfortunate young persons, and all are constantly impelled to more earnest efforts, the great miscarriage, in reference to these criminal youths, can be readily accounted for without any reflection upon the benign and powerful influence of the House of Refuge.

Many of these boys have been abruptly and prematurely taken from under our custody by the courts upon a writ of habeas corpus, dissolving the warrant of committal for some clerical or other deficiency. A very considerable proportion of those now pursuing a criminal life have been thus snatched away from their only prospect of salvation, at the instance of parents and friends.

Some of these youths have been discharged to their friends at too early a period in their training. The parents are respectable but poor, sick or old, and really require the earnings of the child to keep them from the Alms' house. Often the father is dead, and the mother's only dependence is the boy of sixteen or seventeen, enjoying at the time the instruction and discipline of the Refuge.

The interest of many highly respectable parties is awakened, and a very strong case is made out before the Committee acting upon the discharge of inmates, for the boy's release. The inmate himself, with much confidence, as he has had no temptations here, and forgets the different conditions he will meet outside, promises the utmost faithfulness, and seems much affected by the dependent condition of his mother. A place of employment is secured and the application of friends granted. But the boy falls after a short period into the hands of his old companions, and is soon drawn aside into his old courses again. Now, what was needed is not to keep a soft, good-hearted boy advanced in the schools, and unexceptionable in his conduct, longer in the Refuge; for what can we do for him that we have not already done? Neither ought we, except it be the only hope of salvation for the boy, to take him from his mother's support; for the sense of her dependence upon him under favorable circumstances, will be a wholesome and powerful restraint. And, indeed, in the instance of mature boys, should they be sent into the country to keep them from the temptations of the city, if they have homes here, they will run back to them under much more unfavorable circumstances than if they had been honorably discharged to their friends. Nearly the same results are also to be expected in the case of the older girls. Now, what can be done, in such a discouraging condition of things, that offers a fair promise of meeting the peculiar conditions of so delicate a problem? We do not hesitate to answer—just what your Board, for a year or more, has been trying to secure at the hands of the Police Commissioners. If a competent man, who would enter intelligently and in the spirit of the Institution into the work, were detailed

from the police force to hold himself subject to the orders of the House, as at the Juvenile Asylum and the Catholic Protectorate, most of these relapses into crime might be avoided. All the discharges of inmates to the city could be upon a "ticket of leave," or conditionally for a certain period. The youth would then be subjected to the kind and wise supervision of this officer; would be restrained from leaving his employer without sufficient cause; would be kept from evil associates, required to be at home nights, and upon forfeiture of promise and confidence could be returned at once to the House. If this plan, equally to be desired in the case of both sexes, could be carried out with proper efficiency, its effect upon our discharged inmates would be beneficial to the highest degree. This officer would also defend us at another vital point. When children run away from their country homes and come to the city, having early information of the fact, he could be on the alert to arrest them before falling into a criminal course, and return them for another trial or for longer discipline.

No thoughtful man can fail to see how important to the city, both economically and morally, such an arrangement would be. One great occasion of the viciousness of our children, has been the loss of a father. A helpless family with a mother remains behind; through lack of proper restraint and supervision the eldest son falls into temptation. How much wiser and cheaper for the city to employ an officer to watch over hundreds of such cases, after the boy has been brought to a better mind, and thus keep the family together and save them from beggary, vagrancy, and crime. At this moment there is hardly an agency in connection with the Institution that promises more practical benefit than this, if placed in proper hands.

But there are boys and girls that will not remain in the country, and cannot stand up against the temptations of the city, even under the careful supervision just referred to. There are young men and women that seem to be helplessly addicted to theft, intemperance, or lust. As sure as they go out they will fall into the hands of the Philistines. They seem to be hopelessly predestined to the Work-house or State prison. The community can not, without an effort, give these persons up to certain destruction. They are not hard and brutal now, but they will be after they have revolved for six months at a time through county jails and work-houses. They can be trained in this way to the committal of the most frightful crimes. They will tax the community by their thefts an amazing sum, and they will certainly bring themselves down to a premature and dishonored grave, dragging others with them in their course. What can be done for them? For such lads as are adapted by taste and physical proportions for the sea, a period of training upon a reform ship, and afterwards a position in the commercial or naval marine, taking them away from city temptations and offering them the excitement their

natures require, will afford a good prospect of their continuing in an honest mode of life.

But if this fails, and also for those who have no taste for the sea, some provision must be made upon the land. They should not be kept too long in the Refuge, crowding hopeful subjects out ; and yet, as they will not be wholesome members of society, they must be held under restraint, not for punishment but for reformation, to earn an honest livelihood, and for the defense of the community. There should be a separate prison or work-house for these unfortunate young persons, where they can be taught a variety of trades, where a portion of their earnings may be placed to their credit or be devoted to the sustenance of dependent friends.

Their detention should be limited by apparent reformation, and their discharge should be upon a "ticket of leave," forfeited by misconduct, and returning them to their work and discipline for another period. We might safely challenge any man to visit our county penitentiaries and learning the history of the young men and women confined in them without coming away with the conviction that the community is losing annually hundreds of young persons that might be saved by some such efficient measure. Now, society is painfully training up a set of keen, hard, life-long criminals, and exposing itself to serious depredations and acts of violence.

There will always be in the Refuge, probably, while its numbers are so large, a half-score such cases as these, and from them are taken the sad representatives of our Institution now to be found in places of penal confinement.

A few extracts from the "Chaplain's Journal" will show the practical importance of the above suggestions:

"M—— M——'s mother lives in a shanty on the rocks near Forty-fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. She has three or four little children whom, with much difficulty, she succeeds in supporting. They were gathered about the shanty like sheep without a shepherd, very dirty and ragged. Quite a bright girl, about twelve years of age, said it was vacation; that they went to school when it was kept, and that they had decent clothes in the house. The mother works in the large carpet mill near by. She is a smart looking woman, says she can obtain steady employment for M—— in the mill, and will obtain a letter from the Superintendent to this effect. If M—— can stand up against the influence of bad companions, his family certainly needs his services."

"Visited J—— O'B——, formerly an inmate of the House, now under sentence of death, and to be hung to-morrow. He left us about eight years since, discharged to his friends. His mother, a widow, and his sisters appear to be quite reputable persons. J—— was a very smart fellow, and did well with us. Afterward he went to sea and fell into hab-

its of dissipation. As the natural result, he sank into the lowest company. The word he sent to the boys of the Refuge was : 'Keep away from liquor, and all will be right. That has been my ruin.' He was for some time in the army during the late war, and bore a good record for capacity, faithfulness, and courage. He was upon the General's staff in the late Canadian-Fenian imbroglio. Upon his return to the city he drank deeply, and in a fit of delirium took the life of the miserable, dissolute woman with whom he associated. He says his training at the Refuge was of great service to him, and if he had followed the counsels received there he would not have come to his present condition. Evidently the labor of the officers of the House was not utterly lost upon him ; for now, instead of being hard and reckless, he is tender, penitent, sensible of the enormity of his crime, and humbly seeking pardon through his Saviour. He is about twenty-four ; a fine-looking young man. We trust his sad fate will be a warning to others."

"B—— I——'s father is an Italian ; her mother, Irish. The latter is a tidy, sensible woman, and wishes to bring up her family well. They are quite poor, and have a number of young children. B—— has always, since she was a little girl, made her parents trouble by running with bad company. The last time she was at home, having run away from the excellent family where she was indentured, she left the house, and in a day or two after was found by her father, ragged and dirty, with the lowest companions of the city. While confined at home, her father, who is of a hasty temper, enraged by her disobedience, would have struck her down with an ax, if her mother had not interfered. In much distress about her, the mother says she can do nothing with her in the city, and, unless she is sent to a great distance, she will return to it again."

"The friends of J—— M—— said that a place had been obtained for him with W—— S——, a blacksmith, whose shop was on Greenwich street, at No. ——. Chaplain went according to directions, but found no shop there. Mr. S—— lives there. He is only a journeyman ; does not want a boy ; never asked for one ; did not know what he signed when he wrote his name on the paper, but saw other good names there, and thought it would do no harm to put his own name among them. He said it was an imposition to say that he would take the boy. So this arrangement falls through."

"M—— F——, 386 Cherry street, offered to take B—— McI——. He has a bakery here, and B——'s mother is employed in it. Simply out of charity to the mother, Mr. F—— says he will give work to the boy. He has done the same in reference to another boy. But giving himself no trouble about the matter, the boy only stayed with him a short time. This would be the case with B——. If Mr. F—— will have the boy indentured to him, will be personally responsible for him, and will return him if he does not behave himself as he ought, it will be safe to let him have B——."

## REPORT OF LADIES' COMMITTEE.

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In presenting their Annual Report, the ladies feel that, although fewer visits than usual have been paid to the Institution, those have been full of interest.

An earnest feeling exists on the part of several of the girls, who are desiring to become Christians, and the missionary spirit manifested by them towards their careless associates is very touching.

The Matron is much encouraged by the fruit manifested in the daily conduct of the girls, who are uniformly respectful to the ladies, and attentive to their teaching.

The prayer-meeting is still held, with twenty or thirty in attendance.

The health of the inmates generally is good, excellent order prevailing throughout the Institution.

On behalf of the Committee,

R. S. MURRAY,  
*Secretary.*

DECEMBER 31, 1867.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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*To the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents:*

GENTLEMEN—During the year now closing, the valuable quarterly reviews, magazines, and reports of institutions of reform and charity, which had accumulated for the past two years, have been bound, and form permanent additions to the library. A large and valuable donation of books in good condition, and many of them standard works, has been made by Richard M. Hoe, Esq., of the Board of Managers.

A considerable addition from the new publications of the year, in general literature, has been made from appropriations of the income of the fund.

At the annual inspection of the library, the books were found to be generally in good order. A number of volumes require rebinding, and a few have been rendered unserviceable by long use. It numbers now one thousand one hundred and six volumes (1,106), together with a large number of unbound pamphlets.

The officers of the Institution have generally availed themselves of the privileges of the library. Few of the books, except Congressional Reports, have remained unread upon the shelves.

The officers desire, through the Librarian, to return their thanks to the Managers for the interest that has been taken to supply its shelves with the more interesting new works as they have been issued from the press.

The Princeton and Methodist Quarterly Reviews, The Atlantic and Hours at Home have been regularly received through the year. The Observer, Christian Advocate and Journal, and Liberal Christian have come to us weekly, and the Librarian has supplied the Sunday Magazine, Sunday School Times, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Nation.

The children's papers, in increased numbers, by the purchase of the Managers and by the charity of benevolent societies, have been supplied as heretofore during the year.

In the boys' department of the children's library, there are now twelve hundred and fifty volumes (1,250), and in the girls' department

eight hundred and fifty (850). Additions of new volumes have been made during the year. The occasion of the apparent decrease from last year's statement arises from the removal from these libraries of a number of volumes unsuitable for the reading of children, and occupying space upon the shelves needed for the accumulation of fresh and interesting literature. These books and the juvenile papers, and, indeed, all newspapers that are suitable, and can be secured, are read with great eagerness by the greater portion of our inmates. Few institutions have better provision for the intellectual gratification and improvement of its inmates.

B. K. PEIRCE,

*Librarian.*

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND,

December 31, 1867.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOLS.

*To the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents:*

GENTLEMEN—The following statistics comprise the Report of the Schools in this Institution for the year ending December 31, 1867 :

Number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year,	773
Number of girls.....	198
Whole number of children received during the year.....	804
Whole number instructed.....	1,775

Of the 804 children received into the schools, 653 were boys, and 151 were girls. Of the boys, 371 entered First Division,\* 282 entered Second Division. Of the girls, 79 entered First Division, and 72 Second Division.

### CLASSIFICATION IN READING.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.		
	1st Division.	2d Division.	1st Division.	2d Division.
Commenced Alphabet.....	26	14	7	6
" Primer.....	131	59	36	27
" 1st Reader....	68	55	13	13
" 2d " ....	61	53	13	7
" 3d " ....	47	46	8	10
" 4th " ....	38	55	2	9
	371	282	79	72

### CLASSIFICATION IN ARITHMETIC.

Commenced Addition.....	225	73	56	46
" Subtraction...	27	55	7	4
" Multiplication,	34	53	6	3
" Division.....	47	36	8	10
" Denominate Numbers....	33	47	2	9
" Fractions ....	4	5	..	..
" Interest.....	1	13	..	..
	371	282	79	72

\* The Divisions, as a general rule, are so arranged that, in both sexes, the First is composed of those under fourteen years of age, and the Second of those over that age.

## PROMOTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

To 1st Reader.....	151	116	33	24
" 2d    "	181	130	45	32
" 3d    "	194	136	35	31
" 4th    "	130	106	32	23

## IN ARITHMETIC.

To Subtraction .....	161	118	45	32
" Multiplication.....	160	132	35	31
" Division ..... ,	194	153	32	23
" Denominate Numbers..	76	100	16	12
" Fractions .....	30	65	..	..
" Decimals.....	15	40	..	..
" Interest .....	37	55	..	..
Miscellaneous Arithmetic..	17	25	..	..

There are now 996 children in the schools. Of the boys, 416 are in the First Division, and 377 in the Second Division. Of the girls, 103 are in the First Division, and 100 in the Second Division.

Their present standing in school is as follows:

## READING.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	
	1st Division.	2d Division.	1st Division.
Alphabet.....	6	3	6
Primer.....	51	33	6
1st Reader.....	71	74	15
2d    "	78	75	24
3d    "	79	81	30
4th    "	131	111	22
	416	377	103
			100

## ARITHMETIC.

Addition .....	128	36	27	20
Subtraction .....	39	74	12	13
Multiplication.....	39	40	12	23
Division .....	109	75	30	18
Compound Numbers.....	52	70	22	13
Fractions.....	22	29	..	13
Decimals .....	10	20	..	..
Interest.....	17	16	..	..
Miscellaneous Arithmetic..	..	17	..	..
	416	377	103	100

## WRITING.

Writing on Slates.....	210	227	52	44
" Paper.....	206	150	51	56
Geography .....	101	152	..	..
Intellectual Arithmctic....	210	152	..	..

There have been discharged from the Institution, during the past year, 779 children.

Of the boys, from the First Division, 338....Second Division, 295

Of the girls,     "         "         "         76....         "         70

Their standing, when discharged, was as follows:

IN READING.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.
	1st Division.	2d Division.	1st Division.	2d Division.
1st Reader.....	31	13	8	10
2d " "	23	18	19	5
3d " "	122	83	28	29
4th " "	162	181	21	26
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 70

ARITHMETIC.

Addition .....	31	13	8	10
Subtraction .....	11	8	19	5
Multiplication .....	12	10	12	14
Division.....	122	78	16	15
Denominate Numbers...	83	59	21	23
Fractions .....	41	71	..	..
Interest .....	16	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Arithmetic..	22	56	..	..
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 70

Of the 804 children received, 370 say they never learned a verse of Scripture, and 295 never attended any Sabbath School.

333 children have attended the Ward schools in New York city; 57 in Albany; 78 in Brooklyn; 133 in country schools; 203 none at all.

Another year of anxious labor is at an end. We trust our efforts have not been entirely fruitless, though they may have failed to reach their aim—not lost, though the impressions made may have been slight.

We think, however, no one could labor here, unmoved by the scenes continually passing before him.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five (1,775) children have, during the year, been subjected to these favorable influences, and enjoyed the privilege here afforded, many of whom are now scattered abroad in the land for good or for evil. A majority of these, when received, could neither read nor write, idleness and ignorance having been the bane of their lives; constantly exposed to influences positive in their results and ruinous in their consequences, without any influence for good or incentives to virtue; before whom right and wrong had never been fairly placed, and before whom example had only been unmitigated evil.

These facts are wonderfully suggestive, and worthy our most serious consideration. The question then naturally arises, What has been done for them during the year to fit them for their great future? In our last annual report, we suggested that there was a growing necessity for more help in school, and consequently greater accommodations.

To this there has been a ready response, and it is my Privilege to report that more numerous promotions, through all the classes, more extended quarterly commendation lists, more effective teaching, better discipline, increasing interest, and general attention and good order among pupils, fully justify the Managers in the increased facilities for instruction afforded by furnishing extra class rooms and three additional teachers.

An increase in the number of teachers has enabled the Principal to give better attention to the less favored boys, whose minds are more morbidly sluggish, superinduced by a course of life that made them responsive to nothing but the language and vicious development of the street. Often have we labored with boys of this class till, almost despairing of success, an idea would enter a mind—a stranger to ideas before—awakening an interest that ripened into earnest individual effort to attain to a higher and better life. This feeling, to a greater extent than formerly, we think, pervades the schools.

We are of the opinion that the combination of the boys' and girls' schools under one supervision has been productive of the best results. By this arrangement, and by the addition of a teacher in the First Division, the whole character of the girls' school has been changed. This is seen and felt in every department. There is not only very much better scholarship, but a decided interest growing up among the girls in their own improvement, not realized before.

Recognizing the fact that every girl has sympathies, cravings, tastes, and thoughts peculiar to herself, each persistently and blindly following the bent of her own will, we feel that discipline, enforced only by restraint and punishment, is apt to fail in reforming and elevating, and, therefore, have we tried to guide these erring ones by other and gentler ways—not, we trust, without decided evidences of success. If reproof be necessary, we strive to give it with discretion; and we have found that, in dealing with them, a gentle deportment, joined with an earnest, Christian effort to reclaim, seldom fails to disarm the most obstinate, and to encourage them in their own improvement.

It requires, however, intensity of purpose, hearty devotion, breadth of sympathy, and thorough, absolute faith in such a work; for a low moral tone, and the strength of vicious habits, will yield only to sympathy, and by touching the conscience. These girls must be met by a love which “beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things.”

In general, we think that the secret, subtle, intangible sympathy existing among children in a Reformatory, which is naturally in opposition to ordinary influences for good, can be turned into another channel by a strong and well-regulated mind and a persistent will, if both be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. In this way we see

that new accessions of those fresh from daily association with vice and crime will yield to influences which they cannot resist, though they do not understand. Such results, as gratifying as they are surprising to us, occur in our own experience here almost daily.

We are convinced it is a mistake that a large reformatory necessarily requires a discipline of such severity as to engender antagonism on the part of its inmates. This must be the fault of the discipline and not of the reformatory; for discipline, rightly administered, will enlist the pupils in the preservation of order and attention, and will make disturbances unpopular.

Time may never disclose the power that music exerts in our daily work. In the chapel, in the school, everywhere we have observed its wonderful effect in calming and subduing hardened hearts.

How often at the closing hour we have felt its power as four hundred voices in each division of boys broke forth in their evening song :

"A crown of glory bright,  
By faith's clear eye I see,  
In yonder realms of light,  
Prepared for me."

"I'm nearer my home, nearer my home,  
Nearer my home to-day;  
Yes ! nearer my home in heaven to-day  
Than ever I was before."

Great credit is due to our leader of music, Miss L. V. Stockwell, for the persistent energy and earnest devotion with which she has conducted this department during the year.

We are gratified in being able to bear witness to the very general good order and attention in our Sabbath School services. It is a pleasing feature during the hour of Sabbath School to see in each Division the eyes of four hundred children uplifted, giving evidence of a desire and willingness to receive instruction. The attention, too, is marked and suggestive. The great mission of our Redeemer in the world was "to seek and save the lost," and if we would succeed in the same work, we must be infused with His spirit.

Failures there may be in a reformatory, but they are fraught with instructive lessons. They show us our defects. They humble us and send us to the throne of grace, there to realize more fully the truth that, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

Some of our inmates leave unchanged in character to all appearance, and seem to have derived but little benefit from their teaching, but the Seed of the Word has been planted in the heart. It is there a witness for God, and in some distant future it may speak with irresistible power to the weary wanderer and lead him to the haven of eternal rest. We are not without evidences of this in some of our apparently hopeless

cases, for after years of indulgence in vicious ways, they have visited us to acknowledge that their final return to the paths of rectitude was due to influences here exerted in their behalf.

To my associate teachers I desire to express my thanks for their co-operation in my plans, and for the efficient manner in which they have conducted their respective classes.

Most respectfully and sincerely would I tender my obligations to the School Committee for their cordial support and sympathy through the labors of the year.

In closing our report we are impressed with the fact that while the formation of character requires many gifts and graces, its reformation requires many more ; and that in entering anew upon the labors of another year we need to ask wisdom of Him, who “giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not.”

E. H. HALLECK,  
*Assistant Superintendent and Principal of Schools.*

JANUARY 1, 1868.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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*January 1, 1867.*

"Happy New Year" was heard all through the halls this morning, as the doors were thrown open, and the faces of the children gave unmistakable evidence of the joyful feelings of their hearts as they prepared themselves to make the best of a holiday. The usual holiday refreshments were dispensed during the day, and of the nine hundred and seventy-one children in the House only four were prevented by sickness from participation.

Mr. Herder, of the Board of Managers, was present during the day.

*January 6.*

Joseph F—— visited the House to-day. He was sent West in 1860, and placed with a farmer, with whom he lived until he entered the United States Service in place of his employer, who was drafted. He received a bounty of \$600, which he laid by. He served his country until the war closed, and then returned to visit his friends in New York. He will return to the West in the spring to engage in farming on his own account.

*January 9.*

Mary M—— came on a visit to-day, accompanied by her master, with whom she has served her full term of apprenticeship. She has been on a visit to her friends in Troy, and is now on her way back to engage in the same family on wages. She is a neat, modest young woman.

*January 28.*

John C—— called to day and made a very favorable impression. He is living in H——, and earning a good living.

*January 29.*

Joseph M—— called to-day with his master. He has served his time, and has been working for wages. He will spend a few days with his friends in the city, and then return to his master and continue in his service.

*February 10.*

The Chaplain, assisted by Rev. Geo. J. Mingius, Secretary of the City Missions, conducted the service in the chapel. In the afternoon the usual Sabbath School service was dispensed with, and the children were assembled in the chapel for a Sabbath School concert. Addresses were made by Rev. John Parker, of Harlem, and Rev. Dr. Hibbard, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and singing by the children under the leadership of Miss Stockwell. Were present, during the exercises, Ex-Manager C. C. Leigh, Hon. D. P. Wood, member of Assembly from Syracuse and Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means; Hon. Thomas Murphy, of the State Senate from this district, and Messrs. Strong and Herder, of the Board of Managers.

*February 24.*

Rev. Dr. F. Merrick, President of Delaware College, O., visited the various departments this afternoon and evening, and expressed himself well pleased with the order of the establishment and the cheerfulness of the children. The Doctor will be a guest of the Chaplain's during the night.

*March 15.*

The quarterly examination of the school was held this evening, in the presence of Messrs. Strong, Halsted, McMartin, and Alexander, of the School Committee; Messrs. Bogart and Herder, of the Indenturing and Executive Committee, and a number of spectators. The children acquitted themselves creditably, and were strongly commended by Mr. Strong, Chairman of the School Committee, for their attainments and good order.

*March 21.*

Robert P—— and Richard H—— visited this morning, and made a favorable impression. They were given in charge of their friends in 1860, and, since then, evidently have done well. The former is married, and both are in good business.

*April 9.*

Henrietta F—— called to-day with her mistress. She has served her time and given good satisfaction. She appears well, and has a good reputation in the neighborhood.

*May 4.*

Robert Paton, Esq., of New York, accompanied by Prof. Fairbanks and Rev. Mr. Wells, delegates from the Free Church of Scotland to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, visited the House this morning.

*May 10.*

Mary C—— came on a visit and will remain a few days. She was indentured in 1864, and has served her time faithfully, giving good satisfaction. She is now in quest of her friends, and as soon as she makes them a visit will return to her place to work for wages. She appears well.

*June 3.*

Joseph G—— and Lawrence W——, indentured in 1865, paid us a visit and remained most of the day. They are intelligent young men, and give evidence of doing well.

*June 4.*

Charles W—— visited, accompanied by his mother. Each praised the other and gave evidence of mutual satisfaction.

Ten boys were received from the New York police courts for various offenses.

*June 7.*

The Executive and School Committees visited the House officially this day, and the Board of Managers held its regular monthly session at the House this afternoon.

The earnings for the month by the children are \$5,418.55.

*June 12.*

William F——, who was an inmate in 1857, and grown to be a worthy young man, called to make arrangements to have two of his little brothers, who are roaming the street, and going with bad company since their father's death, committed to the House.

William has conducted himself so as to secure confidence, and has attained to an honorable and responsible position. He attributes much of his success to his training at the Refuge, and desires to secure the advantages for his younger brothers.

*June 14.*

The Quarterly Examination of the schools was held this evening. Present, Messrs. Strong and Halsted, of the School Committee, Mr. Barclay, Manager of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and a number of the officers of the House. The exercises were unusually interesting, and exhibited unmistakable evidence of improvement on the part of the scholars, and reflected credit on the teachers.

*June 16.*

Samuel M—— called this afternoon to pay his respects. He was discharged in 1859 to accompany his father to the South, where he has since, except during the war, been engaged in business. He is respectably married, and sustains an excellent reputation.

Anna C—— also called. She is married, and living in the city in comfortable circumstances. She is a neat, modest young woman, and gives satisfactory evidence of doing well.

*July 4.*

The usual customs of the day were observed in both departments. Chapel exercises were held in the morning, consisting of prayer by the Chaplain, reading the Declaration of Independence by one of the boys, and speeches by Rev. Mr. Everest and S. A. Haines, Esq., of Brooklyn, Captain Giffing, of Harlem, and the Chaplain, interspersed with singing by the children, under the leadership of Miss Stockwell. The exercises were excellent and interesting; the singing was the distinguishing feature, and won the praise of the large number of visitors present. In the afternoon the girls enjoyed a picnic under the trees in the yard. Many of the former inmates improved the occasion to participate in the celebration, and were able to give satisfactory accounts of themselves.

Messrs. Halsted, McMartin, and Herder of the Board of Managers, were present during the day.

*July 18.*

George J—— called to day to pay a short visit. His apprenticeship expired more than a year ago, and he has since been at work for wages. He is a member of the church near where he served his time, and has a good reputation.

*July 19.*

Mrs. H. F. Perry and Mrs. Boyd, Matrons at the Lancaster School for Girls, in Massachusetts, visited the House to-day.

*August 6.*

Ten of the larger boys were allowed to accept a challenge from the Randall's Island Base Ball Club to play a game at ball on the grounds of the club, at the Nursery. In a sharply contested game of about two hours the boys were victorious, and they returned to the House quite elated with their success. At the close of the game, Warden Stephens generously treated them to refreshments, and then sent the Randall's Island band to escort them home.

*August 13.*

Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, Chaplain of the Rochester House of Refuge, accompanied by his friend, Charles V. Lazell, Esq., visited the House to day.

*August 31.*

Dennis D—— called this morning, accompanied by his master. His apprenticeship expired two months ago. He is now on his way to Ohio,

to engage with a farmer in that State, with whom he had made an agreement last summer, by permission of his master. Mr. T—— says of Dennis: "He has been a good, faithful boy, and is as much respected as any young man in the neighborhood."

*September 8.*

The Chapel services were held this morning, as usual, and the Sabbath School Visitors, Messrs. Shepherd, Herder, and Putnam, with the teachers, conducted the Sabbath School session in the afternoon. At the close of Sabbath School, the boys in the Second Division, eighteen years of age and over, were requested to remain by Mr. Strong, the President of the Board, that he might especially counsel them in regard to their present opportunities and their future responsibilities. One hundred and eighteen boys were willing and interested listeners to the earnest and judicious advice of the speaker.

Mr. Monfort, Superintendent of House of Refuge at Cincinnati, Ohio, was present during the day.

*September 15.*

This morning, Mr. Philip Phillips favored us with a service of song, which greatly interested the children. The Sabbath Schools were as usual.

*October 13.*

Mary O——, indentured four years ago, called to-day. She is at service at present in the city, but expects soon to be married, and set up for herself. She appears well.

Jennie W—— has spent part of the week with us. Her time expired two years ago, but she is still with the family on wages. She is an intelligent young woman, and as much respected at home as any young lady in the place.

Dr. Wise addressed the children in the morning, and Messrs. Shepherd and Herder, of the Board of Managers, were present during the day.

*October 27.*

The funeral of Sarah H——, who died yesterday, was held to-day, and the body interred in the grounds of the Institution. She had been long confined to the hospital, and had suffered much, but never a complaint escaped her. Without a relative, as far as she knew, she here found kind friends, who carefully and tenderly watched over and administered to her until it pleased God to take her to Himself.

*November 4.*

John O'C—— called to pay his respects to-day. He was discharged to the care of his friends in 1856. He is a painter by occupation, and a reputable man.

*November 6.*

Richard C—— and Bernard F—— came to spend a few days and visit their friends in the city. The former has been out of his time between three and four years, but continues in his place on wages. The latter has one year more to serve. Both are fine young men.

*November 15.*

Margaret C—— came on a visit to-day, by permission of her mistress. She is a good girl and doing well.

Hon. D. P. Wood, ex-member of Assembly, and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, with friend, accompanied by Professor Peet, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, visited the House this afternoon.

*November 19.*

Recorder Taylor and Alderman Farnham, from Poughkeepsie, visited the House this afternoon.

*November 20.*

John B—— called to pay his respects this afternoon. He left the House more than a year ago, and shortly after went to the West and engaged in business with his brother. He is a fine young man.

*November 24.*

Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lectured to the children this afternoon in the Chapel, the Sabbath Schools being dismissed for the occasion.

*November 28.*

This day was observed in accordance with the proclamation of the National, State, and Municipal authorities. Services were held in the chapel at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Chaplain, and Mr. Atterbury, of the Board of Managers, addressed the children in an appropriate manner.

The usual holiday refreshments were dispensed during the day, and served to make the children cheerful and happy. Mr. Herder very kindly entertained the girls in the evening with his magic lantern. Messrs. Atterbury, Bogert, and Herder, of the Board of Managers, were present during the day.

*November 29.*

Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, of London, visited the House this morning. After examining the several departments he made a short address to the children in the chapel.

*December 8.*

The children were addressed this morning by Major-General O. P. Howard, of the Freedman's Bureau, Washington, and Rev. J. C. Trumbull, ex-Chaplain in the army.

*December 25.*

The usual holiday customs were observed to-day in closing the shops and suspending the work in the House. The yards were not in good condition for outdoor sports, on account of the snow, but the large play-rooms were made available, and the boys passed a pleasant time. The good things provided by the managers were dispensed during the day, and very few were prevented from partaking by sickness.

The girls had a very pleasant evening's entertainment in their large room, after which the presents from the Christmas trees were distributed, each girl receiving according to her standing in the House.

Several of the former inmates embraced the occasion to visit the House, and were able to give good accounts of themselves.

George L——, a very worthy young man, came with his wife, a sprightly and intelligent young woman.

Messrs. Strong, Halsted, and Herder, of the Board of Managers, visited during the day.

*December 26.*

Michael F—— called to-day, accompanied by his master. He was indentured in 1859, and has still another year to serve. His master gives him a good name.

## LETTERS

### FROM MASTERS OF CHILDREN WHOSE APPRENTICESHIPS HAVE EXPIRED.

Charles L—— was received May 27, 1863, charged with larceny; aged thirteen years. Lived with his parents in S—— street, N. Y., and had acquired the habit of running about with bad boys, and pilfering. He was indentured in 1865. His master writes the following:

*January 2, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Charles L——, indentured to me in 1865, is still with me, and does as well as he knows how. He is in good health, honest, and faithful, and appears to be well satisfied with his situation.

Philip K——, with my neighbor Mr. C——, is all right. I see him every few days.

Yours, respectfully,

F. B.

William A—— came to the House in 1863, for vagrancy; aged fifteen years. He was an orphan, and had been a neglected child. His associations had been bad, and he had acquired very vicious habits. After a discipline of eighteen months he was indentured to the farming business, and the following is reported by his master:

*March 2, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—William A—— remains with me, and is a good boy. I am very much pleased with him, and find him very useful. He attended school during the winter, and made good improvement.

Yours, truly,

R. L. F.

Peter M—— was received April 20, 1863, from Brooklyn, for larceny; aged eleven years. Of tender years, yet he had been a bad boy, having been frequently in the hands of the police, and was beyond the control of his parents. During the twenty months he was in the House he made good improvement, and was finally indentured to the farming business. The following is from his master:

DEAR SIR—Peter M—— is still with me, and I find him good help. He attended school last winter, and goes regularly to Sabbath School. He has been healthy during the whole time, and made good improvement. He spends the most of his leisure time in reading.

I remain yours, truly,

C. H. B.

John H—— came May 10, 1864, for larceny; aged twelve years. He was an orphan, and had very little opportunity. Had never been at school. After a little more than a year's detention, he was indentured, and the following is from his master:

*March 24, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—I write to say that John H—— is still with me, and is doing well. He attended school last winter four months, and goes regularly to Sabbath School with my children. He is a favorite in the family, and is well-liked by his teachers and schoolmates. We all like him very much.

Yours, truly,

M. S. P.

John M—— was received March, 1863, for larceny, aged fifteen years. His father had been dead several years, and his mother was in very poor circumstances. He had been the associate of the worst class of bad boys, and had acquired their thievish habits. His detention in the House for thirteen months proved beneficial, and he was indentured April, 1864. The master writes as follows:

*April 23, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your circular inquiring after John M——, and, in reply, can say that he is very well, and seems to be contented. He went to school all last winter, and attended Sabbath School and church with the rest of the family. I find him honest and well disposed.

I am yours, respectfully,

J. H. II.

John N—— came September 18, 1863, for larceny, aged eleven years. He acquired the habit of pilfering, and was an unsteady boy. He was indentured twelve months after to the farming business. The following is from his master :

*April 24, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—John N—— is with us still, and seems contented. We like him very much, and take great interest in his welfare. The country seems to agree with him, and he says he prefers it to the city.

Yours, truly,

G. W. P.

Maria H—— came to the House September 2, 1865, for petit larceny, aged eleven years. She was a wild child, and beyond the control of her friends. She was indentured last March, and the following is in relation to her from her master :

*April 3, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—I am very much pleased with Maria's conduct thus far, and she appears to be contented and happy. A neighbor of mine, and a good man, wants a girl, and would take Maria's sister.

Yours, truly,

G. W. H.

Mary S—— came July 21, 1865, for petit larceny, aged fourteen years. She was a truant girl, and a wanderer on the street. She was indentured last February, and the following is from her master:

*May 22, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Mary S—— has conducted herself well since she came with us. I will say, in few words, that we think her an extraordinary smart and good girl.

Yours, truly,

J. M. H.

Henry H—— was admitted July 12, 1864, for petit larceny, aged eleven years. His father died some years ago, and his mother was very poor. He had acquired the habit of truancy and pilfering. He made good improvement while here, and was indentured March, 1865. His master writes as follows :

*September 3, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Yours of August 26th came to hand in due time, and I take the opportunity to inform you that Henry H—— remains with me and is doing well. He is improving, and appears contented with his situation, and I have no doubt some day he will reflect credit on the Institution.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. S.

James F — was admitted August 5, 1865, for vagrancy, aged sixteen. Daniel B — was admitted May 29, 1866, for petit larceny, aged seventeen years. The boys had gone far astray, and had acquired very bad habits. They were indentured last April, and the master writes as follows :

*September 4, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours asking information relative to the boys, James F — and Daniel B —, I would say as follows: They still remain with me, and are honest, industrious boys. If they continue as well to the end of their term of service, you may be assured they will be good citizens.

Yours, very truly,

F. M. R.

Catharine G —, from Brooklyn, November 19, 1864, for larceny. Age, fourteen years. She early lost her mother, and her father being poor, devoted all his care to furnishing support for his children; consequently she was without parental restraint. She was arrested for stealing, being caught in the act, and was committed to the Refuge for discipline and care. She was indentured after a year's detention. The following is concerning her :

*June 25, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Your letter, inquiring after Catharine G —, came duly to hand. In reply I would say she is still with us, is honest, and conducts herself with propriety. I see nothing to prevent her from being useful and respectable. The inclosed is a letter from her to her sister, which you will please forward and oblige

Yours, truly,

E. A.

Richard McD —, committed September 25, 1865, for petit larceny. He was an orphan boy, and without care. He had been the associate of rough, hard boys, had never been at school, and could not read. He was indentured to a good-hearted man after a detention of thirteen months. His master says of him as follows :

*September 15, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Richard is still with me, an honest, good boy. He will commence school in a few days for the winter. His health has been good, attends Sabbath School and church regularly, and seems to be interested. I think he possesses a mind susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and I intend he shall have the benefit of our best schools. I feel a deep interest in the boy, and feel curious to know something of his origin and history.

My family consists of three little girls, all younger than Richard, and they have formed a strong attachment for him.

Yours, very truly,

M. B. P.

Margaret C — was admitted September 1, 1864, for vagrancy, aged fifteen years. She went to service at the age of ten, consequently she had few opportunities. Latterly she had been a street girl, and a frequenter of houses of bad repute. She was indentured June, 1865. The following is from her master :

*July 13, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Another year has passed, and I hasten to inform you in relation to Margaret C —. She is still here, and I think much improved in every respect. I have always found her strictly honest, and I consider her excellent help. We are all very much attached to her. She attends church and Sabbath School regularly. Last spring she was selected by

the Superintendent to collect money for the use of the school, and she was very successful. She is very fond of reading. On the whole, I think you have few better girls than Margaret.

Yours, truly,

T. A. H.

John M—— was admitted January, 1866, for vagrancy, aged fifteen years. He had never been at school, and his parents apparently had very little control of him. He was arrested for being an idler about the streets, and committing petty thefts. After a short detention he was indentured to the farming business with a good, kind-hearted man, who writes of him as follows :

*September 14, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—John M—— is still with me, is honest, industrious, and enjoys good health. He attends Sabbath School, and is a favorite with his teacher. He is prudent and saving of his money, and does not wish to go in bad company. His father has been to see him, and wanted him to go with him, but he did not care to. There are three other boys in the vicinity, all doing well, but I think John is the best of them all.

Yours, truly,

J. M. D.

Mary M—— from Buffalo, for vagrancy, was a neglected child, having lost her mother; and her father, a peddler by occupation, had little opportunity to attend to the care of his girl. She was 14 years of age when she came here. She was indentured last spring, and the following is reported of her :

*September 12, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours, asking for a report of Mary M——, I would say, and am glad of the opportunity to report, that she has given us the greatest satisfaction. We find her in all her appointments and duties as correct and reliable as we could wish. She seems pleased with us, and we notice she tries to do her duty. She is pleasant and agreeable, and we find it no detriment to make her a companion for our children. Mrs. L. desires to join me in thanks for your kindness, and with the best wishes for the prosperity of your Institution,

We remain, respectfully,

A. D. W. L.

Emerson D——, with an older brother and sister, was admitted February 18, 1855, for vagrancy. His father was dead, and his mother was a poor, miserable, intemperate woman, who suffered her family to go to ruin. The brother and sister were indentured a short time before Emerson. They are now grown, and are greatly respected by all who know them. The sister has married well, and has a family of her own. Emerson was sent West in 1859, and secured an excellent home. The following is from his master :

*August 16, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Your note of inquiry was duly received. In answer to it allow me to say Emerson is still with me, is honest, industrious, improved in education, and is healthy. He attends church and Sabbath School regularly. I can see nothing to hinder him from being useful in the future. Besides the above I would inform you that in a short time, if he lives, he will enter the Elementary Department of Capitol University, at Columbus, Ohio, with a view of taking a regular course, preparatory to entering the Theological Seminary. Should God spare his life, some of you, perhaps, may hear him calling poor sinners to the Saviour.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. S.

## LETTERS

FROM BOYS AND GIRLS, WHOSE APPRENTICESHIP HAS  
NOT EXPIRED.*January 5, 1867.*

DEAR FRIEND—I am still with Mr. T., like farming, and can do almost all kinds of farm work. I have a plenty of apples and other good things. Christmas day I played ball. In the evening the Sabbath School had a Christmas tree with presents for all the scholars. I got a picture of Gen. Grant and an orange. I have a pair of skates, and expect to have jolly good times on the ice. Mr. T. let me have my photograph taken, and I will send you one, so you can see how I have grown. My love to all the boys.

Yours, truly,

J. C.

The following is from a young man who learned his alphabet in the House of Refuge. For several years he gave little or no encouragement, was frequently a subject for discipline in the House, and after his release for some time did badly. He is now a respectable young man, steady and sober, has saved his earnings, and commands the respect of all who know him:

*March 14, 1867.*

DEAR FRIEND—I had only a few days to wait, after I saw you in the Third Avenue cars. That afternoon I engaged with a captain, signed the papers at the shipping office, and on the 16th of February left New York, bound for Key West, with a cargo of coal. We arrived here in ten days and fourteen hours after leaving Sandy Hook, a jump from winter to summer, from cold to hot. This is not much of a place. The main feature is Fort Taylor; the rest is hotels and rum shops. Every other house is a rum shop. The occupation of the people is mainly rumselling and fishing. After leaving here we shall go to Jacksonville, Florida, for a load of lumber for Philadelphia. I will write you again if we are spared to reach that port. I fear my letter will be very dry, but I cannot help it. I will close with my best wishes for your health and welfare, and those under your charge. Please give my best respects to all.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S.

*June 21, 1867.*

DEAR MRS. LOGAN—I hardly dared write to you, because I thought I could not write good enough, but I will try and do as well as I can. It is hard for me to be away from my mother, but I hope it is all for the best. I wish you would write to her and tell her not to feel for me, for I will try to be a better girl, as I come to years of understanding; so when I leave my place I shall be respected by the people I am with. Give my love to my mother and brothers and sisters, also to the matrons and girls. I go to Sunday School and church, and am treated very kindly. I feel homesick sometimes, but I try to overcome it. I find it very hard at times to keep down my temper, but I do the best I can. When you write tell me how the girls are, and all about what was done on the 4th of July. No more at present, but remain,

Yours, truly,

M. A. T.

*September 19, 1867.*

MY DEAR CHAPLAIN—I take the time to write you a few lines to show you I am well and hope you are the same. I am in a good place and Mrs. S. is good to me. I promised you I would never run away, and I never will. I have plenty of friends and plenty of fruit. Please tell my teacher I send my love to her and to the girls. I feel lonesome without school, but all are very kind to me. It is now bedtime and I must close. I shall never forget your preaching. Good-by.

M. C. W.

— — —  
*September 26, 1867.*

DEAR FRIEND—Your letter was not received until now. We have moved from the neighborhood. We are now pleasantly situated about seven miles from our former home, and I am very thankful, for I shall have the benefit of a good school this winter, and a teacher who will take an interest in my welfare. I had written two or three letters, but, not getting any answer, I thought you had ceased to take an interest in me; but now I am undeceived. In reply to your question, I will say I am still well pleased with my place. I try to be honest and industrious, but need hardly say I am improved in education. My health is also very good. I have had good opportunities at school, and attend Sabbath School and church regularly. I feel ambitious to be useful and respectable, and my future prospects are certainly very flattering. You will probably remember telling me, on a former visit to the House, to study grammar. I followed your advice and have never regretted it. C—, one of the boys, lives very near to me. He is now preparing for college, and intends studying for the ministry. He will, one day, be an honor to the institution. I shall take up the higher branches of mathematics this winter, and when my time is out I shall have one hundred and fifty dollars, with which, and my future earnings, I intend to prepare for the bar. I intend going to the city this winter, and will call and see the dear old Refuge once more. Until then, good-by.

Yours, truly,

P. G.

— — —  
*May 25, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—I now sit down to write you these few lines, to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I hope you will answer my letter. I am so lonesome, and I think a letter would make me better and more contented. I hope you will pray for me to be a good girl. I do not forget what I learned at the Refuge, and I hope I never shall. I mean "always to do the best I can." No more at present, from

E. G.

— — —  
*September 23, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—You will please excuse my neglect in not writing before. I think I have written only once since I left, and that was to Miss Harris. I write now because the Chaplain wanted me to, but my writing is not very good, as I have had little practice since last winter. I write you again in the spring, when, I trust, you will see an improvement. I was quite homesick when I came here, but I soon began to get acquainted, and so forgot all about being homesick. But still I am like all other girls. I am anxious for the time to come when I can go to my home, not that I expect to be any better off, but I want to see my brothers and sisters. I have very kind friends in Mr. and Mrs. B., and they do all they can for me. Please tell Miss O'Brien I will write to her soon.

Respectfully yours,

E. M.

## LETTERS

RELATING TO APPRENTICES WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE  
HAVE EXPIRED.*April 25, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Our girl, D. S—, was married on the 20th of March, and is preparing for housekeeping next week. When she leaves we shall want another girl. Have the goodness to select one for us, and I will call for her next week.

Very respectfully,

E. S.

*May 18, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Ann F—'s time expired last November, since which time she has been living with me for wages. She now thinks she would like to leave about the first of July, to go with her friends, whom she has not seen since she left the Refuge. I have always found her of good disposition, and perfectly honest. This spring she united with the Dutch Church in this place, and is, thus far, an exemplary member. When she leaves, we should like another girl.

Yours, respectfully,

E. S.

*August 19, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Patrick McC— staid with me the term specified in the indenture, and I paid him a hundred dollars when he left. He was honest and industrious, and was respected by all that knew him. Most of his spare hours were spent in reading. He is now in Albany learning a trade with his uncle. I heard from him last week, and he is doing well.

Yours, truly,

J. F. H.

*August 8, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Your letter, inquiring after C. A. D—, is received. He has been away from me three years last March. He is now at A—, working at his trade, and receives \$200 per annum and board. You may be assured he will take good care of himself, for he is industrious and very attentive to his business. Charles's sister, Mary E—, has married and gone away. She is doing well.

*August 3, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—I received your note of the 27th ultimo, inquiring after D. D—. He is with me now. I hired him to help me through my haying. He expects to go West some time this month, as he has had a good offer from a large farmer in Ohio. He is a man that all love and respect, and goes in the best society. I have done well by him, and he has repaid me. He will call on you as he goes West, but I think you will hardly recognize him, as he is quite different from the little slim boy I took from you three years and a half ago.

Yours, with respect,

J. P. T.

*August 4, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Your letter of July was duly received and noted. In reply would say James McA—— left me more than a year ago, and I am happy to say he is still in the town, a respectable and industrious young man.

Yours, truly,

L. S.

*August 9, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry I would say Mary B—— is still with me. Her time has expired, and she is now working for wages. She is now desirous of returning to her friends, and Mrs. De C. will accompany her and call on you for another girl. Mary has sustained a good reputation here, and has been quite healthy. Mrs. De C. will explain more fully when she visits you.

Respectfully,

D. L. DE C.

*August 20, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Your letter making inquiry of the whereabouts of Bridget S—— is before me. She remained with me upward of two years more than her time, and, on the 20th of last month, was married to T. W., and is now residing at E——, U—— county, N. Y. She performed her duties to our entire satisfaction, and leaves a good character behind her. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

Yours, truly,

E. S.

*August 22, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Yours, of the 13th instant, relative to J. W——, is at hand. Jennie still remains with us—is honest, quite industrious, is healthy. Attends Sabbath School and church regularly. Her associates are among the first or most respectable families of H——.

Yours, respectfully,

J. R.

*August 29, 1867.*

DEAR SIR—Mary Jane S——'s time expired one year ago last March. She staid with me until the August following, and then went to W——, Mass. I had several letters from her after she left. I think the last one was last January. She was a good, honest, industrious girl while with us.

Mrs. G. W. C.

DEAR SIR—I embrace the present opportunity to let you know that I am well and doing well. The season here is backward, and it looks like a failure in crops. I have been very busy this spring or I should have written you before. The West is the place for young boys and men that are idle about New York. I have been here since 1861, and I would not go back to the city for any thing. I am going to have a farm of my own next spring if I live. When you write, tell me how many boys are in the House, and the highest House number. My respects to all.

Yours, truly,

T. V.

## R U L E S

### FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE IN THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

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I.--TELL NO LIES.

II.--ALWAYS DO THE BEST YOU CAN.

III.—The boys and girls are divided into four grades, according to conduct.

GRADE 1—Includes the best behaved and most orderly boys and girls; those who do not lie, nor use profane language; who are neat and tidy in their persons, and cleanly in their habits; who do not willfully or carelessly waste, injure, or destroy property belonging to the House, and who are always respectful to the officers.

GRADE 2—Embraces those who are fair in conduct, but not entirely free from faults mentioned above.

GRADE 3—Consists of those whose conduct is not so good as those in Grade 2. The first Grade of a boy or girl is always 3.

GRADE 4—Is the lowest, and one of disgrace, it is only given in cases of continued or gross misconduct; a former inmate returned for fault is placed in Grade 4.

IV.—For violation of rules, boys and girls are degraded from 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, and from 3 to 4; for improvement in conduct they are raised in Grade from 4 to 3, from 3 to 2, and from 2 to 1. Any boy or girl continuing for thirteen weeks in succession in Grade 1, is advanced to the Class of Honor, and wears an appropriate badge.

V.—The Grades are determined every Saturday evening, in the presence of the whole division, according to the marks made during the week.

VI.—Five marks lower the Grade one step; four leave it the same as the previous week; less than four are forgiven.

VII.—In the Second Division, punishment with the strap degrades to 4; except when the subject is in the Class of Honor, in which case it degrades to 2.

VIII.—Boys and girls gain their release from the Refuge by retaining Grade 1 for fifty-two weeks in succession, and by attaining to the highest class in school—and they are discharged from the House when a proper place is provided for them.

IX—No applications from parents or friends of children will be entertained by the Indenturing Committee, until the inmate applied for shall have been in Grade 1, at least six weeks next preceding the time of application, and shall have reached at least the third class in school.

X—When an inmate has been degraded to 4, an addition of four weeks continuance in Grade 1, required by the foregoing rule, will be made, before an application for discharge can be heard ; and two weeks more are added for every other Grade of 4 received.

XI.—Grades can be changed only by the Assistant-Superintendent, in case of boys, and by the Matron, in case of girls, for offenses committed out of school ; and by the Principal for offenses occurring in school.

XII.—Any officer in charge of boys or girls, may give, for disorderly conduct, not to exceed two marks during any one week, provided the marks given, added to those already imposed by others during the same week, do not exceed four.

XIII.—Before any marks are given, the boy or girl must be required to tell the number of marks already received, and the statement must be taken and noted.

XIV.—In case an inmate makes a false statement, which will be discovered at “ Badge call,” the offender shall be degraded at least two Grades, or may be punished according to the discretion of the officer in charge. In the latter case the Grade will be 4.

XV.—When the aggregate marks for the week amount to four, and other offenses are counted, the boys out of school must be reported to the Assistant-Superintendent, and the girls to the Matron ; and all cases in school, either boys or girls, must be reported to the Principals. After a report is made to the Assistant-Superintendent, Matron, or Principal, no marks can be altered or canceled except by their approval ; nor can these officers cancel any marks legitimately given by the subordinate officers previous to the report.

XVI.—When the Grade is determined at the calling of the badges at the close of the week, it cannot be changed except by the consent of the Superintendent.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

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The House of Refuge is located on the easterly bank of the Harlem river, on Randall's Island, and directly opposite that portion of the city of New York which is included between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. The buildings are of brick, erected in the Italian style. The two principal structures front the river, and form a façade nearly a thousand feet in length. The line of their fronts is exactly parallel with the city avenues. The larger of the two buildings is for the accommodation of the boys' department, the other for the girls'. Other buildings are located in the rear of these, and are inclosed by a stone wall twenty feet high. A division wall, of like height, separates the grounds of the boys' department from that of the girls', and in each department walls separate the inmates into two divisions.

The boys' house is nearly six hundred feet long. The dome-surmounted portions are devoted to the use of the officers; the central mass also contains the chapel; while the extreme portions contain the hospitals and lavatories. There are six hundred and thirty-six dormitories, five feet by seven, and seven feet high, in the portion between the center and end buildings. In the rear is the school and dining-hall building, seventy by one hundred and thirty-eight feet. A central brick wall divides the building in each story into two equal parts, one for each division. The lower story is appropriated to dining-rooms, and the upper story to school-rooms. In the rear of the school building are the kitchen and bakery, occupying a space twenty-five by ninety feet. The workshops are at the northerly and southerly extremities of the yard, and are each thirty by one hundred feet, and three stories high.

The girls' house is two hundred and fifty feet long—the central portion of which contains the apartments of the matron, assistants, and female teachers, while the wings contain two hundred and fifty dormitories for the inmates. In the rear, connected by two corridors or covered halls, is a building for school-rooms and dining-halls—the hospitals, sewing-rooms, and lavatories being at each end, with the laundry in the rear.

The whole establishment is supplied with Croton water, brought across the Harlem river in a three and one-quarter inch lead pipe. Tanks are in the attics of the principal buildings, and a reservoir, one hundred feet diameter, located beyond the inclosure, affords a reserve for extraordinary occasions, as well as a plentiful supply of ice in the winter.

## CIRCULAR.

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SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF  
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

NEW YORK, January 1, 1863.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York hereby give notice that the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, under their charge, has provision for 750 boys and 250 girls—the buildings for each sex being entirely separate and distinct.

This notice is sent throughout the State, in order that the authorities of the counties at a distance from the city may be informed of the ample provision thus afforded by the well-judged liberality of the Legislature for the reformation of the youthful offender, whether male or female.

The House of Refuge of Western New York, located at Rochester, receives boys only, no department for girls having been organized therein; and the New York House is now prepared to receive girls, when properly committed, of sixteen years of age and under, from all parts of the State.

The Managers, having been informed that the expense of sending culprits from the more remote counties, under a former law, has been onerous upon them, call attention to the following law, passed April 12, 1859 :

*"AN ACT empowering the Boards of Supervisors, in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.*

“ SECTION 1. The Boards of Supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the houses of refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

“ SEC. 2. Repeals conflicting laws.

“ SEC. 3. Takes effect immediately.”—Page 553, Laws 82d Session, 1859.

The accompanying acts are also referred to as conveying information which may be useful to magistrates out of the city and county of New York :

*AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York," passed March 29, 1824.*

PASSED APRIL 10, 1860.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York," passed March 29, 1824, is hereby amended, by adding to the fourth section thereof the following words:

"The Managers of the said Society shall receive into the House of Refuge, established by them in the city of New York, whenever they may have room for that purpose, all such children as shall be taken up, or committed as *vagrants*, in any city or county of this State, and might now, if convicted of criminal offenses in such city or county, be sent as directed by law to said House of Refuge, if, in the judgment of the court or magistrate by whom they shall be committed as vagrants, the aforesaid children shall be deemed proper persons to be sent to said institution.

"The powers and duties of the said Managers, in relation to the children whom they shall receive in virtue of this act, shall be the same in all things as now provided by law, in case of children convicted of criminal offenses and committed to the charge of said Managers."

*AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York," passed March 29, 1824.*

PASSED MARCH 22, 1865; THREE-FIFTHS BEING PRESENT.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the next annual election of the Society, arrange themselves into three classes of ten each, to be determined by lot, to serve respectively one, two, and three years; and at every subsequent election, at the expiration of the terms thus designated, ten persons shall be chosen as Managers to serve for the term of three years; any vacancy that may occur in any class during the term of service of said class may be filled by the Board of Managers for the unexpired portion of said term.

§ 2. The fourth section of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York," passed March 29, 1824, is amended, by striking out the following words: "Provided that the charge and power of the said Managers upon and over the said children shall not extend in the case of females beyond the age of eighteen years."

§ 3. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates, by whom any juvenile delinquent shall be committed or sent to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, to ascertain the age of such delinquent by such proof as may be in their power, and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. In cases where the age of the delinquent so committed is not so ascertained and inserted in the order of commitment, the said Managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain the age of such delinquent by such proof as may be in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for that purpose, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 5. All children under the age of sixteen in the several counties, which are now or hereafter shall be designated by law as the counties from which juvenile delinquents shall be sent to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, deserting their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons against the lawful commands of their fathers, mothers, guardians, or other persons standing in the place of a parent, shall be deemed disorderly children.

§ 6. Upon complaint made on oath to any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace against any child within his county, under the age of sixteen, by his or her parent or guardian, or other person standing to him or her in place of a parent, as being disorderly, such Magistrate or Justice shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, and cause him or her to be brought before himself or any other Police Magistrate or Justice of the said county for examination.

§ 7. If such Magistrate or Justice be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is a disorderly child within the description aforesaid, he shall make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, and shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such person to the House of Refuge established by the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York; and the powers and duties of the said Managers in relation to the said children shall be the same in all things as are prescribed as to other juvenile delinquents received by them; provided, however, that any person committed under this act shall have the same right of appeal now secured by law to persons convicted of criminal offenses; but on any such appeal mere informality in the issuing of any warrant shall not be held to be sufficient cause for granting a discharge.

§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

*By order of the Board,*

OLIVER S. STRONG,

*President.*

ANDREW WARNER,

*Secretary.*

## CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

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SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF  
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,  
HOUSE OF REFUGE (*Randall's Island*),

186 .

The Managers of the House of Refuge take this method of informing you that your has been received as an inmate of their Institution, to remain during minority, or until discharged by the Managers or by due process of law:

For your information, the Managers deem it proper to state that the Institution is not a place of punishment nor a prison, but a Reform School, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character; to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools of the State.

They are accordingly provided with a home every way pleasant and comfortable; are furnished with steady employment of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, are attended by the House Physician and carefully nursed; are regularly gathered into school at certain hours on five days of the week, and on the Sabbath are furnished with suitable religious and moral instruction. In order to accomplish the wise ends contemplated by the beneficent provision of the State, the inmates must remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and to establish in them correct principles and habits of industry. The Managers, therefore, are guided in their decisions as to the term during which inmates shall be retained in the House by their conduct while confined, and, with a due regard to the previous history of the inmate, either prolong or shorten the period of confinement according to the circumstances of greater or less delinquency in each case. Applications for the discharge of inmates are frequently made within a few weeks after their commitment, which, however, cannot be entertained. Only in special cases, the circumstances of which can be stated at the City Office, will applications be received by the Indenturing Committee under twelve months from the date of committal.

Parents, guardians, and other near friends of those children sent from the cities of New York and Brooklyn are permitted to visit them once in three months, and on their first visit will receive a card designating these periods. Where friends reside at a distance from the city, they will be permitted to see their children at any time they are in the city, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. If unable, from residing at too great a distance, to visit their children, they will be permitted to write to them once within the prescribed period, and to receive letters in return.

In case of the serious illness of any child, the friends will at once be advised of its condition.

The House of Refuge is on Randall's Island, in the Twelfth Ward of the city of New York, and the ferry at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventeenth street can be reached at all hours, either by the Second or Third Avenue Railroad. The City Office is at No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and is open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., where the relatives and friends of children can procure information respecting their welfare.

*In behalf of the Managers,*

OLIVER S. STRONG,  
*President.*

ANDREW WARNER,  
*Secretary.*

